A Rec.t for the Flux

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 26, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1792. [Whole No. 348.]

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles. } per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Claſps; alſo,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Ruſſia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of thecomponent articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of } *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THE intelligent and diſintereſted part of mankind will form a judgment of the underſtanding and information of a people, by the characters of thoſe they delegate to tranſact their important concerns; public men are placed in a conſpicuous ſituation—and naturally attract the attention of the obſerving world.—Every modeſt man, who feels his incompetency to filling a public poſt with honor and advantage to his country, and reputation to himſelf, will ſhrink from ſuch an appointment.—But is it not true that we often ſee the places which ought to be occupied by perſons of the firſt abilities, poſſeſſed by men, who have the addreſs to conceal their incapacity by an invincible ſilence in public? Such men are loquacious when it would be happy for their country if they were tongue-tied—and by a pertinacious adherence to taciturnity, when they ought to be explicit in giving their reaſons for their votes, effectually deceive their conſtituents. If facts did not warrant this ſtatement, it would be thought impoſſible that the people could ever be impoſed on in ſuch manner, as to elect for repreſentatives, men who never aſſign any reaſon for their opinion on any point of political diſcuſſion whatever.

Let it not be inferred from what is here ſuggeſted, that the writer conſiders a talent for public ſpeaking, or declamation, as an indiſpenſable qualification in a repreſentative; he is well informed that ſome gentlemen who were members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly in committees by the ſoundneſs of their judgments, and their univerſal acquaintance with books and men, who never made a ſet ſpeech in Congreſs; and it was generally very eaſy to aſſign a reaſon for their conduct on moſt occaſions; eſpecially on important queſtions; but could the ſame be ſaid of every ſilent voter, it does not follow that oratory or the power of perſuaſion is not of the higheſt importance in a free public aſſembly—the circumſtance juſt mentioned is a proof to the contrary; for thoſe who do not ſpeak themſelves, are undoubtedly influenced in their deciſions by the beſt reaſons offered on each ſubject reſpectively, ſo far as they are men of candid and liberal minds.

It is further to be remarked, that the beſt and moſt argumentative ſpeakers, are not the moſt talkative.

The Conſtitution of the United States is an invaluable treaſure—it is worth the labor which it coſt: The firſt abilities of this country were employed in framing it; and ſuch abilities ought to be engaged in its ſupport, and maintenance. Men of ſmall powers, or weak intellects will never be found competent to the undertaking. We have ſeen wiſe and good men differ in their conſtructions of the Conſtitution—this will forever be the caſe in reſpect to all human compoſitions; how neceſſary then is it to have men of clear, diſcerning heads, and ſound hearts, to draw the line of reaſon and juſtice—to diſtinguiſh between ſuch a conſtruction as would make the government a nerveleſs trunk—a body without a ſoul—and one that would clothe it with powers ſubverſive of thoſe very rights it was framed and adopted to defend! The rights of men—all that we hold in eſtimation as citizens, fathers, brothers—huſbandmen, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, phyſicians, mechanics, artizans, ſeamen, labourers, or men of fortune—depend on a wiſe and energetic government; on carrying the powers of the conſtitution to ſuch an extent as that the benefits expected from the ſocial compact, ſupported by ſo great an expence, as is incurred, may be realized; believe it—this is not to be effected by medium, or ordinary abilities; or by men who have no opinion of their own—nor poſſeſs any funds out of which they can form one that is candid, and competent to the ſubject. I ſay nothing at preſent on political tenets—but the ſlighteſt reflection will ſerve to convince every one, that as there are various ſentiments ſupported at the preſent time, very oppoſite in their nature—and each maintained with uncommon ardor by their ſeveral advocates, the importance of electing men of liberal minds, ſuperior to party attachments, is greatly ſtrengthened by the conſideration.

In private life, we are extremely deſirous to make the beſt ſelection of characters to decide on matters of reference—and if unhappily engaged in a law ſuit, it is not the *ipſe dixit* of a lawyer, that he will do our buſineſs in the beſt manner, which induces us to engage his ſervices—it is his reputation in the world, and the experience the people of that world have had of his abilities, that lead us to give the man a preference.

Let not the intereſt of our country be leſs dear to us; not every one that cries liberty, liberty, is a ſincere friend to freedom, or that is equal to defending the rights of freemen.

C.

ON RIDICULE—AN EXTRACT.

"THE effect of ridicule cannot but be powerful among the young and inexperienced. It is a remark often made, that the man is found to degenerate from the excellence which diſtinguiſhed him when a boy. In the walks of literary life, inſtances are frequent of thoſe who, though they were the boaſt of their ſchool, appear with no ſuperiority of merit, when they are introduced into the world. To ridicule, for the moſt part, they owe their degradation. Their pre-eminence excites the envy of their cotemporaries, who naturally endeavor to obſcure that luſtre, which burns them with its blaze. They at firſt value themſelves on thoſe talents or acquiſitions, of the worth of which their companions have no adequate conception. Their remarks are attended to with a ſneer. A nickname, the uſual production of envy, is appropriated to them. They are ſhunned, as involving their companions in their own abſurdity and conſequent diſgrace. This laſt is more than they can bear. They lay aſide the appearance of virtuous emulation, and the reality ſoon follows. They ſtudiouſly unlearn all that rendered them truly valuable; and when they have debaſed themſelves to a certain pitch, they are received with open arms, and are united with their company by the ſtrong aſſimilation of congenial natures.

Genius, virtue, learning, are often diſtinguiſhed by a delicacy of mind, which wears the appearance and produces the effects of infirmity. They are eaſily overruled if not convinced, by the noiſy antagoniſt, who makes up in clamour what he wants in argument, and gains the victory by dint of leathern lungs and nerves of iron. A horſe-laugh, ſet up by a circle of blockheads, would overpower the beſt poet or philoſopher whom the world ever admired. The man of modeſt merit can not ſtand the attacks of ſcoffing ridicule; and wiſdom has ever ſought the ſhade, where the impertinence of the great or little vulgar ſeldom intrudes. Cruel as it is to diſtreſs ſenſibility, and injurious to mankind to render worth contemptible, we often obſerve perſons of character joining in the laugh againſt modeſty and merit. In the moment of ſocial enjoyment, we do not give ourſelves time to reflect on the conſequence of our mirth; and perhaps with kind intentions of promoting convivial happineſs, we often hurt the feelings and intereſts of individuals, as well as the moſt important ends of ſociety."

Foreign Affairs.

ROUEN, (France) June 7.

THE ſecond inſtant, when a young couple who were going to be married in a few days, were taking a walk in the park of Rambouillet and were talking of their approaching happineſs, they were both ſtruck by a flaſh of lightning and killed on the ſpot. The lightning had penetrated the body of the young man in ſuch a manner, that in leſs than an hour's time the corpſe was in a ſtate of the utmoſt putrefaction, and it was found neceſſary to bury both without delay.

PARIS, June 9.

A Joan D'Arc has lately preſented herſelf to the National Aſſembly. She demands to be ſent to the frontiers to expel the Auſtrians, as her great predeceſſor did the Engliſh from the territories of France. The majority of the members did laugh heartily.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
JUNE 6. P. M.

Nothing of importance occurred in this ſitting, but the offer of ſome Engliſhmen to fight, as volunteers, in the cauſe of the French. Honorable mention was directed to be made of their offer, which was referred.

Henry Vigier was formally accuſed of carrying on a correſpondence with the enemy, by the committee of circumſpection.

JUNE 7. The whole of this ſitting was employed in ſettling the mode of forming and organizing the camp of 20,000 men deſired to be raiſed to preſerve the internal tranquility of the capital.

No one is to be admitted into this corps without a certificate of patriotiſm from the municipality.

Should the number of perſons offering as volunteers in each canton exceed the number it is to furniſh, the volunteers are to chuſe from among their number thoſe that are to be admitted.

JUNE 8. Doctor Prieſtly, ſo well known by his valuable writings, and eſpecially for his attachment to the French Conſtitution, ſent his ſon to preſent his reſpects to the Repreſentatives of the French nation. The young man was admitted at the Bar, and in a diſcourſe, written with energy, he aſked to be adopted by the nation, and to become a French citizen; a title, he ſaid, the moſt enviable, and far ſuperior to the honor attached to the arbitrary power of Kings.

He was admitted to the honors of the ſitting, amidſt loud plaudits.

M. Francais, of Nantes, who preſented him to the Aſſembly, aſked a decree of the Aſſembly, adopting the young man. The requeſt was put by a member in the form of a motion, directing the committee of legiſlation to report, in three days, the draft of a decree for that purpoſe.

The conſideration of the organization of the new corps, was reſumed.

An article which was adopted, decrees, that the volunteers ſhall come equipped and armed at the expence of their reſpective departments.

It was decreed to conſider, as counterfeiters of coin, thoſe who iſſue notes of hand without funds to call them in.

LONDON, June 6.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL, *and* COMMONS, *in Parliament aſſembled.*

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration your Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, which has, by your Majeſty's command, been laid before us: And we beg leave to teſtify to your Majeſty our warm and grateful ſenſe of this freſh proof of your Majeſty's conſtant ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of your people. We cannot ſee, without indignation, the attempts which have been made to weaken, in the minds of your Majeſty's ſubjects, the ſentiments of obedience to the laws, and of attachment to the form of government, civil and religious, ſo happily eſtabliſhed within this realm. The advantages which, under the government of your Majeſty and your illuſtrious anceſtors, have been derived from legal and well regulated Freedom, and the unexampled bleſſings which we actually enjoy, afford to your Majeſty's ſubjects peculiar motives to reflect, with gratitude on their preſent ſituation, and to beware of thoſe deluſive theories which are inconſiſtent with the relations and duties of all civil ſociety. And we deem it, under the preſent circumſtances, the peculiar duty of every good citizen to diſcourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, againſt public order and tranquility. We are confident that the ſentiments which we now expreſs to your Majeſty, are the general ſentiments of the Nation: They muſt feel, with us, that real liberty can only exiſt under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government; and they have ſeen, by happy experience, that the mixed form of our Legiſlature comprehends and provides for the various intereſts of the community, through all its ſeveral deſcriptions: and maintains and preſerves thoſe gradations of property and condition, which furniſh the great incentives to uſeful induſtry, and are equally eſſential to the vigor and exertion of every part, and to the ſtability and welfare of the whole. They therefore know that the collective ſtrength and proſperity of the empire, its wealth, its credit, and its commerce, as well as the only ſecurity for the perſons, the property, and the li ber-

ties of each individual, are eſſentially connected with the preſervation of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution.

"Impreſſed with theſe opinions, we think it our duty to aſſure your Majeſty of our firm determination to ſupport your Majeſty in the reſolution on which your Majeſty has adopted; and we are fully perſuaded, that every exertion which may be neceſſary will be ſeconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people."

Mr. Williams, a maſon, of the county of Glamorgan, and a Welſh bard, fired with the noble ſpirit of enterpriſe, is meditating an expedition to North America, in ſearch of the colony of his countrymen which ſailed thither with Madog ap Owen Gwynedd, a Prince of North Wales, who, according to oral tradition, landed on the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, in the year 1170, which was 322 years previous to the diſcovery of America by Columbus.

The concert of the Kings ſtands ſome chance of being embarraſſed, if not defeated, by the jealouſy of the German States. The kings of Hungary and Pruſſia have not addreſſed them in the moſt conciliating terms, and ſome of the Electors begin already to ſee, that if the kings ſhould triumph over the independence of France, their own independence muſt be the next ſacrifice.

The war with France is the cauſe of much more apprehenſion in Germany than the Bruſſels Gazette would give reaſon to believe. The alarm has been felt even at Ratiſbonne, which ſeveral perſons of diſtinction left on the firſt news of the declaration of war.

So heartily is the French Revolution deteſted at Rome, that to have been an enemy to it, is ſufficient to ſecure a man the reputation of every virtue, even after his death.

We are ſorry to ſay, it is but too evident that the deſpots of Germany have a perfect underſtanding with the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the attack which ſhe makes on the conſtitution and territories of the republic of Poland. We underſtand that the King of Pruſſia, who was the firſt Prince made acquainted confidentially with the changes intended in the ſyſtem, as far back as the year 1788, now abandons the republic to its fate, and ſo far declares himſelf againſt her, as to refuſe the auxiliary troops ſtipulated by the laſt treaty, in caſe of an attack on the ſide of Ruſſia—under the pretext that that treaty is of an anterior date to the new conſtitution of the 3d of May, 1791.

The ſituation of the French emigrants, appears to be as hopeleſs as ever. The commanders of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops will neither act nor communicate with them. They will not even ſuffer their troops to converſe with thoſe collected by the emigrants. The latter are at leaſt as much divided among themſelves, as the Jacobins and their opponents at Paris.

General Benedict Arnold (better known during the American war by the name of one Arnold) was admitted to a conferrence with the miniſter on Tueſday laſt. This gentleman, if we miſtake not, went over to the continent two or three years ago, with a number of American Loyaliſts, to form the ſettlement of New-Brunſwick, from which he has lately returned.

General Arnold is about to petition government for a compenſation for his loſſes, or to promote his rank, and give him active employment in any ſituation befitting his abilities.

It is ſaid that when the Rt. Hon. Secretary firſt ſaw Mr. Thomas Paine's letter to him, he conſulted Mr. Burke about anſwering it, but obtained a ſevere rebuke from the apoſtate ſtatesman. "What the Devil, ſays he, don't you think I would anſwer my own letters firſt, *if I could*, before I'd touch your's?"

When the SECRETARY'S *Secretary* obtained the firſt paper with Mr. Paine's letter in it, he called his patron at the bottom of the ſtairs. "Wha wants me?" cries the Principal. There's Paine's epiſtle to your Honor—For the firſt time in his life he did na come when called, but exclaimed, "The Devil burn the letter and the author together—I would they had boath been ſtrawngled in their birth." He returned to his ſullen ſtudies and there remained all the day.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25.

"Yeſterday M. de. la Chemaye, commandant of the National Guards, was nearly torn to pieces by the mob, for having attempted to prevent ſome hot headed furious democrats from inſulting the Queen under her own windows."

WHIG CLUB OF ENGLAND.

Tueſday the monthly meeting of this Club was held at the crown and anchor tavern, at which the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre was in the chair. After dinner they commenced their feſtivity by conſtitutional toaſts. The health of Mr. Fox in particular was drank with the warmeſt and moſt general enthuſiaſm.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he could not paſs over the very marked compliment which they had paid to him without returning his grateful thanks. He need not tell the company what they all knew, that of late the queſtion of Reform in the repreſentation of the people had been revived.

However warmly he wiſhed for a moderate reform in the ſyſtem of our repreſentation, he did not agree that under all the obvious circumſtances of the day, the preſent was the proper ſeaſon for the agitation of the queſtion—but being agitated, he could not withhold from it his zealous ſupport.

After this, many diſtinguiſhed characters were drank to with gratitude for their ſervices and attachment to the cauſe of the conſtitution.

The next meeting was appointed for the 6th of September next, on which day George Byng, Eſq. will be in the chair.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 15.

THE PROROGATION.

At a quarter after three o'clock his Majeſty arrived at the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual formalities, the Duke of Leeds bearing the Sword of State, and Lord Sydney the Cap of Maintenance, Sir Francis Molyneux was ſent to the Houſe of Commons, to command their immediate attendance upon his Majeſty.

The Commons being come accordingly, their Speaker addreſſed his Majeſty to the following purport:

"That his faithful Commons not content with having carried into effect a bill, the principle and tendency of which was highly intereſting to public credit, and to the proſperity of the Kingdom had alſo made proviſions for preventing the future permanent increaſe of the national debt, by having reſolved that on all future loans means ſhould be found for their diſcharge, which operation it was the hope of the Commons no neceſſity would ever prevent; as by ſuch proviſion his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects would be guarded from thoſe difficulties in which they had been involved, and which could only have been ſupported by that public ſpirit and patriotic zeal, which pervaded all ranks of his Majeſty's people. Other objects had alſo occupied the attention of the Commons, who had the ſatisfaction of releaſing his Majeſty's ſubjects from ſeveral of the burthens under which they had labored. The Commons had alſo taken meaſures to promote the commerce, the manufactures and the revenue of the empire. He aſſured his majeſty of the determination of his faithful Commons to maintain the happy conſtitution of the country, from which the people looked for an increaſe of their bleſſings, and for the ſecurity and continuance of thoſe of which they were actually poſſeſſed.

"The Commons alſo truſted that the giving to Juries the right of deciding on all caſes of libels, would be highly advantageous, as it gave uniformity to the law, and ſecurity to the property, the lives and liberties of of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He declared the ſenſe of the Commons of the enjoyments ariſing from the preſent form of government, the preſervation of which they were fully convinced was determined to be perſevered in by a great and loyal people. He concluded by ſaying he held in his hand the National Debt future Loan Bill, to which his Majeſty's faithful Commons prayed his Royal Aſſent."

The Clerk having taken the Bill to the Table, it received the Royal Aſſent, in the uſual forms.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to deliver the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot cloſe the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament without returning you my particular thanks for the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourſelves to the diſpatch of the public buſineſs, and eſpecially to the important objects which I recommended to your conſideration.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The readineſs with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, and the freſh proof which you have given of your conſtant affection for my perſon and family, in enabling me to provide for the eſtabliſhment of my ſon, the Duke of York, call for my warmeſt acknowledgments. I have alſo obſerved, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the meaſures which you have adopted for the diminution of the public burthens; while you have, at the ſame time, made additional proviſion for the reduction of the preſent national debt, and eſtabliſhed a permanent ſyſtem for preventing the dangerous accumulation of debt in future.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have ſeen with great concern the commencement of hoſtilities in different parts of Europe. In the preſent ſituation of affairs, it will be my principal care to maintain that harmony and good underſtanding which ſubſiſt between me and the ſeveral belligerent powers, and to preſerve to my people the uninterrupted bleſſings of peace:—And the aſſurances which I receive from all quarters, of a friendly diſpoſition towards this country, afford me the pleaſing hope of ſucceeding in theſe endeavours.

The recent expreſſions of your uniform and zealous attachment to the eſtabliſhed government and conſtitution, leave me no room to doubt that you will, in your ſeveral counties, be active and vigilant to maintain thoſe ſentiments in the minds of my faithful people; and I have the happineſs of receiving continued and additional proofs of their juſt ſenſe of the numerous and increaſing advantages which they now enjoy under the protection and diſtinguiſhed favour of providence.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 30th of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the 30th day of Auguſt next.

JUNE 16.

On his Majeſty's return to the Palace yeſterday, a Privy Council was held, which was attended by Mr. Pitt, the two Secretaries of State, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Sydney, &c. when Lord Thurlow laid the Seals of his office at his Majeſty's feet, addreſſing the King in a moſt feeling ſpeech, repreſenting the unſtained ſtate wherein he had reſigned his commiſſion, which he had held ſince June 2, 1778. His Majeſty ſeemed affected on the occaſion, on which Lord Thurlow immediately withdrew, and the Seals were put in the commiſſion of Lord Chief Baron Eyre (who was ſworn in one of his Majeſty's Privy Council) Sir W. Aſhhurſt, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Wilſon, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who kiſſed the King's hand on their appointment, and retired with the Seals of Office.

CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Embaſſy from this country to China has the advantage, as every public undertaking ſhould, of much deliberate and laborious preparation.

Among other circumſtances, the proviſion of interpreters ſhould be noticed. Sir Geo. Staunton had heard, that ſome Chineſe, brought over by the French Miſſionaries, were, laſt ſummer, in an Italian convent, to which they had gone from France. He went over to Italy himſelf; diſcovered their reſidence, and obtained leave of the Pope to bring them to England. Two of them are now in his houſe in Harley-Street, and two more are daily expected. They are engaged, at preſent, in learning Engliſh, and qualifying themſelves otherwiſe for the office of Interpreters to the Embaſſy. Some little Chineſe is alſo learned from them.

Theſe men are deeply initiated and intereſted in the myſteries of the Church of Rome, and were, therefore, the more readily parted with by the Pope that they might ſerve his cauſe in China.

The number of perſons accompanying this embaſſy will be much greater than was expected. The troops and ſeamen alone will be ſeven hundred, ſo that the purpoſes of protection, as well as of dignity, will be ſufficiently provided for.—Among the gentlemen engaged for the occaſion are artiſts of every claſs, with ſuch inſtruments as they require.

Their voyage from Portſmouth, will not commence ſooner than Auguſt.

We have been favored with a ſight of ſome new military inſtitutes by Tippoo Saib. The ſubſtance of the work is thought to be well enough, but the preface is the chriſiality. After implying, that heaven ſubſiſts by his will, it calls him "the *flower* in the *garden* of *creation*; the *pearl* in the *ſea* of *ſublimity*; and tells, that he intends to erect "a *pyramid* of the heads of his enemies, which it will coſt *thought* a thouſand years to reach the top of."

BASSETERRE (St. Chriſtopher's) Auguſt 6.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſt. moſt of the ſhips in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of buſineſs to be done on that day, none of the Commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very ſtrong wind and heavy ſwell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ſhips under way proved fruitleſs. In the morning of Thurſday, a moſt diſtreſſing ſcene preſented itſelf, for the wind which had ſhifted in the courſe of the night from the North to the Weſt, South-Weſt and South, blew a violent gale, which precluded every endeavor to get to ſea. In this dreadful ſituation moſt of the veſſels dragged their anchors, and for ſome time it was expected that none of them would ride out the ſtorm. The brig George and Margaret, Capt. Aſhington, the Iſabella, Captain Carnegie, were ſtranded; as alſo the ſloop Indian Caſtle, Capt. Baſden, the ſchooner Convert, Captain Pawſon, and the ſchooner Friends, Capt. Liſſord: theſe veſſels were providentially drove ſo near the ſhore, that the reſpective crews got to land without any lives being loſt. All the ſugars on board the ſhip and the brig, and ſome on board the ſmaller veſſels, are loſt.—The Friends is gone to pieces; the others now lay ſtranded.

Abont eight o'clock in the morning, the ſhip Britannia, fully loaded, and paſſengers on board, parted her cables and ſtruck on the bar about 200 yards from the ſhore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along-ſide. Joſeph M. Woodyear, Eſq. who was one of the paſſengers, got in the boat, not with a view to perſonal ſafety, but for the purpoſe of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the ſhore, which was made faſt to a raft that had been previouſly conſtructed; the rope unfortunately broke as ſoon as he got to the ſhore, and although ſeveral attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved ſucceſsful.

The ſhip ſuſtained the fury of the boiſterous waves from eight till about ten o'clock, when ſhe began to go to pieces; and then the moſt grievous ſcene preſented itſelf to the ſpectators on ſhore—the more ſo, as not the leaſt aſſiſtance could be given to the unfortunate ſufferers.—Attempts were made by ſome of the crew to reach the ſhore, in which ſeveral periſhed—a few were ſaved. The Captain, with a few others, continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was ſo exhauſted, that he either loſt his hold or quitted the wreck—the moſt vigorous endeavors were now made to reſcue him from the watery grave—he was brought on ſhore, but ſo far ſpent, that every means uſed for his recovery proved ineffectual. Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three ſoldiers, with two women and a child, were paſſengers, all of whom periſhed, except one ſoldier, with ſeveral of the crew. There were 32 people on board, of which only ten ſurvived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday laſt.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deſervedly eſteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ———, Capt. Satterthwaite, is ſtranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The ſhip Sarah and Ann, Capt. Chivers, was loſt on the reef at Nevis, on Wedneſday night, and two of the ſeamen drowned. She was ready to ſail for London; the paſſengers on board were providentially ſaved.

From Dominica, we hear that a ſhip and ſeveral ſmall veſſels were on ſhore at that iſland.

At Antigua, ſeveral ſmall veſſels are on ſhore.

At St. Euſtatius, a large Dutch ſhip, with upwards of 400 hogſheads of ſugar, is gone to pieces, the whole of the cargo loſt. Several ſmall veſſels totally loſt. A Spaniſh brig which lay in that Road, put to ſea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the Captain excepted, drowned; the Captain's wife and two or three children drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews, to his friend in Nevis

"On the firſt inſtant, the wind blew ſtrong from the North all day, and the ſky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increaſed, and continued to do ſo from the ſame point, till four the next morning—a ſhort calm ſucceeded, when the wind blew from the ſouth with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our laſt—but thro' the mercy of God, my houſe ſtood unmoved amidſt the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, Oh God! Oh God! who can tell how I felt?—Every veſſel in the harbor, to the amount of ten, were driven on ſhore: not one eſcaped but Col. Gumb's boat from Anguilla. Not a houſe to be ſeen up the Bay, except Dawes's, and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his niece Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the ſea, and killed immediately—both buried yeſterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill. Mrs. Duffield and her ſon are dangerouſly ill. Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yeſterday, and buried in the evening; ſeveral of his negroes are dead, but found. There are about ſeventeen blacks and whites who are loſt. There are fifty-ſix houſes blown down in town. Mr. Blevden's ſpacious houſe is half down—your houſe is ſaved. In the country there are not more than ſeven houſes ſtanding. For Heaven's ſake let me hear from you."

BOSTON, Auguſt 18.

By Capt. Coffin, arrived here from Cadiz, we are informed, that General Bowles, the famous Indian Chief, is in cloſe confinement in Cadiz Iſle.

A revolution ſpirit is appearing on ſeveral of the Weſt-India Iſlands. At St. Vincents, the Legiſlature have reſolved to inſiſt upon their right to Internal Legiſlation, in all matters relating to the Internal Government of the Colony.

UNION BANK.

The following gentlemen are choſen officers of the Union Bank, viz.

Hon. MOSES GILL, Eſq. Preſident.
ALEXANDER HODGDON, Eſq. Caſhier.
Mr. NATHANIEL EMMONS, Firſt Accountant.
Mr. GEORGE EURROUGHS, Teller.
Mr. ANDREW JOHONNOT, Meſſenger.

DANBURY, Auguſt 18.

Yeſterday Peter Farring, an Iriſhman, and John Sharp, a Mulatto, were convicted before the Hon. Superior Court in this town, of highway robbery, and ſentenced to confinement and hard labor in Newgate priſon during their natural lives. They took their departure for that place this morning.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 22.

It muſt be pleaſing to the friends of New-Jerſey, to find that ſeveral new manufactories are eſtabliſhing; and that this hitherto oppreſſed ſtate may yet riſe to importance, and ſhine with ſplendor in the new conſtellation.

We hear from Paterſon, that Major L'Enfant has prepared a plan of the town, which far ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind yet ſeen in this country.

Cotton manufactures in this country are becoming numerous; and it is the opinion of ſome, notwithſtanding labor is higher than in Europe, that as we can have the raw material of cotton upon the ſame terms, or better than in England, it can be imported. The advantage of mills and other hydraulic machines will be a vaſt ſaving of labor.

SUNBURY, Auguſt 11.

FOR THE SUNBURY GAZETTE.

Mr. Kennedy,

As the flux is now raging with much malignancy, in many parts of this country, I take the liberty of publiſhing the following ſimple cure, which after an experience of its utility, for near 40 years, I will venture to recommend as a ſovereign remedy.

Take two teaſpoonsful of clean hickory or oak aſhes, quite hot, in half a gill of old ſpirits, whiſky or milk, morning and evening. It is ſeldom neceſſary to repeat it more than two or three days.

N. B. Let the patient obſerve at the time, to live on a flour diet altogether; and it would contribute much to the cure if a warm flannel was conſtantly wore next to the ſtomach. A Subſcriber.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.

The Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Brice, is arrived at New-York, from London, in 60 days paſſage. She brings papers to the 19th June—extracts from which ſhall appear in our next.

The ſhip George, of Boſton, Silas Daggett, maſter, arrived in Hampton-Road, Virginia, the 17th inſt. in 35 days from Cadiz—By him we learn, that the people of Spain having expreſſed great alarm and uneaſineſs at being kept in ignorance of what was doing in France, the Miniſter thought it beſt to allow them the liberty of ſpeaking freely on political ſubjects; in conſequence of which the French Conſtitution had become the ſubject of common converſation in all the coffee-houſes and places of public reſort:—That the King of Pruſſia had withdrawn his troops intended to act againſt France, in order to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, with regard to Poland: That M. de la Fayette was carrying all before him—and that wherever he penetrated into the Auſtrian dominions, the people had declared in favor of the French Conſtitution.

James Napper Tandy, Eſq. has been acquitted by a Jury in Dublin, on his indictment for challenging the Solicitor-General.

Very honorable notice is taken of the zeal and indefatigable exertions of M. de la Fayette, in a letter from Paris, in forming and diſciplining the French army—that he may bring it to ſuch perfection as to be an effectual barrier againſt the inroads of the Auſtrians or their allies. Theſe inceſſant cares are however beginning to affect a conſtitution naturally ſtrong, and a ſpirit replete with enthuſiaſm for the welfare and final eſtabliſhment of the rights of mankind. M. de la Fayette eats little, and carries an example of temperance almoſt to extravagance. Sleepleſs nights and toilſome days are the lot of this active friend to mankind—and hiſtory will mark him out as one of thoſe few extraordinary men who are born for the human race.

Laſt Saturday morning a fine female child was found in a cellar window at the corner of Elfrith's Alley in Second ſtreet.—The humane people in the neighbourhood took proper care of it.

The works of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq. are now publiſhed, by Mr. Thomas Dobſon, of this city, in three volumes octavo. They conſiſt principally of Miſcellaneous Eſſays, Poems, and occaſional writings, forming an entertaining and uſeful collection, little, if at all inferior to the moſt favorite authors from the other ſide of the Atlantic.

M. de la Fayette is now the beſt hope of France, and, conſidering the cauſe of France, of all the continent. May he be as ſucceſsful for the old, as he was for the new world!

Four hundred paſſengers are arrived at Newcaſtle from Londonderry, in the ſhip Ann and Suſan.

A ſhip is arrived at Charleſton, (S. C.) from Ireland, with 350 paſſengers.

A Paris paper of June 9, mentions a late indiſpoſition of the King and Queen; and at the ſame time their convaleſcence. The Prince Royal is alſo mentioned as very ill, and daily declining in health and ſpirits.

Capt. Egar, of the Molly, arrived laſt Thurſday from Cape-Francois, in 12 days, with 22 paſſengers. The diſturbances at the Cape have little appearance of ceaſing. The Commander in Chief had given great diſguſt, by ſending back the troops to Old France, which were ſent out for the defence of the iſlands. The Mulattos are in the full enjoyment of liberty, but will not act againſt the Negroes, who continue as turbulent as ever. They made a very deſperate attack on Fort Dauphin, about 3 or 4 days prior to Capt. Egar's departure from the iſland, but were repulſed with very inconſiderable loſs on the part of the garriſon, although the ſlaughter of the blacks could not have been under four or five hundred. This fort, which is ſituate between the Cape and Fort-Criſpin, is of ſuch conſequence, that, had it been taken, the Cape muſt have inevitably fallen next. The Negro Camp is ſo near the Cape, that the noiſe of their firing is heard every night. All the plantations, except one or two, are deſtroyed by the Negroes, and on theſe they are conſtantly making repeated attempts.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, July 28.

"One of the government ſchooners brought yeſterday into our port a Spaniſh ſchooner, taken by her in Maribarouſe River: the prize had on board four guns, 4 pounders; ſeven thouſand weight of powder, four hundred cutlaſſes, and ſome muſkets, which ſhe was conveying to the rebel Negroes near the Cape.—The Captain was on ſhore treating with them; and the crew, conſiſting of 3 men, have been put in priſon."

Extract of a letter from Fort-Knox (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we ſhall have a very ugly job on hand, with this Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of watching and coaxing—they come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for ſcalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the priſoners we have, reſtrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, ſeveral Chiefs came in from Opee, a place high up on the Illinois river, and, in their ſpeech to Major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently invited and threatened by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war againſt us, but that they had not, nor did intend to do it. That we muſt keep a good heart, for we ſhould have a great many more to fight this year than we had the laſt—wiſhed us ſucceſs, and hoped we might give them a good drubbing. The Major enquired whether the Britiſh made them any preſents—they replied, that the Britiſh gave them goods like ſtacks of hay, proviſions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborate ſo far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, there was the laſt, and the Britiſh continue to ſupply them with every thing they want; ſo that I think a few of us will be apt to loſe our hair."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 11.

"The French nation will be free, in ſpite of the number of diſſentions fomented even in their aſſembly, by the enemies to all liberty; the greateſt, and the far greateſt part of the nation, being ſtaunch to the conſtitution.

"I have been once to the National Aſſembly, and was ſorry to ſee the want of order that prevailed in the meeting of the repreſentatives of ſo formidable and powerful a nation as France. Though there are many very eminent characters among the members, it is eaſy to perceive that they are divided into ſeveral intereſts: ſome wiſh to have entirely a republic, others more power and more confidence in the ſupreme executive; and others (who are the wiſeſt) wiſh to preſerve the conſtitution as received and as eſtabliſhed: in fact, ſome are too moderate, and ſome too violent, and the greateſt diffidence exiſts, and not without reaſon, ſince the deſertion of ſome men who had even a great hand in the revolution: *But notwithſtanding all that, Liberty and the Rights of Man will prevail.*"

The Medical Society of the State of Delaware have announced the following queſtion as a ſubject of prize diſſertation, and invite the ingenious and learned of all nations to the competition—viz.

"What is the origin and nature of the noxious power which prevails eſpecially in hot and moiſt climates during ſummer and autumn, and produces intermittent and remittent fevers, and certain other diſeaſes? By what means may this inſalubrity of climate be corrected;—and the diſeaſes thence ariſing moſt ſucceſsfully prevented and treated?"

The competitors for this prize are requeſted to obſerve, that the means of correcting this ſpecies of noxious climate, will be conſidered as the principal ſtreſs of the propoſed queſtion.

The premium to be awarded to the author of the beſt diſſertation on the queſtion propoſed—The diſſertation to be tranſmitted, free of charges, to the Preſident of the Society on, or before the ſecond Tueſday of May, 1795—It may be written either in the Engliſh, French, German or Latin language—The premium to conſiſt of Three Hundred Dollars, or the value thereof in plate, at the option of the author, to be paid him or his order in ſix months after the adjudication.—If none of the diſſertations offered ſhall be found to merit the premium, the ſociety reſerve the power of withholding and devoting it to ſome other important purpoſes.

A correſpondent in the Delaware Gazette, obſerves that Mr. Dickinſon's late donation of FIFTY POUNDS, to the premium offered by the Medical Society of the State of Delaware, while it demonſtrates the liberallity of that gentleman, is, at the ſame time, a proof of the riſing importance of Science in our American Republics, and muſt ſerve as an earneſt of its future diffuſion and uſefulneſs.

"A number of young farmers (ſays a correſpondent) who are about to ſettle ſome new land, would wiſh to be informed in a point that immediately concerns them; and on which, before their removal, they would be glad to take the opinions of their fellow-citizens; whether a future Congreſs will perſevere in the ſyſtem of Britiſh politics, and will, after the policy of that nation, extend the Exciſe to Cider, Beer, Candles, and other neceſſary articles in a family? This queſtion might, perhaps, with propriety have been addreſſed to thoſe who have ſecretly influenced the meaſures of Congreſs, and who are now exerting every nerve to fill the new legiſlature with men devoted to avarice, and who will humbly purſue every meaſure dictated by their patrons." *Nat. Gaz.*

As avarice is the baſeſt paſſion that can diſgrace the character of our ſpecies, it is a moſt humiliating reflection that our public meaſures ſhould in this early period of our exiſtence as a nation, be controuled by men devoted to its influence.—A correſpondent obſerves on the above paragraph from the "National Gazette"—that it conveys the moſt audacious imputation on the character of the people, who elected the members of Congreſs—it is little ſhort of ſaying that the freedom of election is rather a curſe than a bleſſing—But who, enquires our correſpondent, are the men who have made the members of Congreſs the tools of their avarice—and who are the men that have thus ſold themſelves to the worſhippers of mammon? Let their names be expoſed that the people may know them—till this is done, ſuch inuendoes can paſs for nothing better than the ſuggeſtions of a baſe mind—The authors of inſinuations like the foregoing, cannot be conſidered as friends of the people, of the union, or of the liberties of this country—They may with propriety be ſtiled incendiaries, who ſcatter firebrands, arrows and death.

Reaſon ſhould govern one man—it ſhould govern all men—it is oppoſed by paſſion, which ſhould not govern at all. When the enemies of government addreſs the paſſions of the people, as they inceſſantly do, it is to prevent their being governed by reaſon—for the government of reaſon is fatal to party influence.

Perfect peace and tranquility are ſeldom long enjoyed by any ſociety or community—the people of the United States appear to have the moſt favorable proſpects that were ever preſented to the ſons of men of a long ſeries of encreaſing happineſs—but there are men among us who are determined to blaſt our hopes, and to turn our glory into ſhame and contempt.

Theſe eagle-eyed politicians are ſo ſharpſighted, that they can ſee, as the man did thro' the teleſcope, things out of ſight. Nay, they arrogate to themſelves the attribute of omniſcience, and judge not only of actions by their falſe conceptions of things, but even of the *hearts* of thoſe who preſume to have an opinion of their own, different from their's.

It is ſaid, that "the ambition and avarice of ſome men are never to be ſatisfied."—Quere, whether thoſe paſſions in any man or men, were ever ſatisfied? But unfortunately for the country, it is further ſaid, "a few ambitious and avaricious men, have been for ſome time bending the whole power of the United States to promote their private views of ambition and wealth."—What a ſervice would ſome men, who are entirely diveſted of theſe infernal paſſions, render their country, by pointing out with their finger of ſcorn, theſe men of ambition and avarice, who "act as if they wiſhed to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet."—Quere, whether the "men who have for ſome time been *bending* the whole power of the United States," may not be ſaid to have it already ſufficiently in their power to put "it under their feet?"—Quere—What ſort of government is that where every law enacted by the legiſlature thereof ought not to be obeyed?—Quere—What is Republicaniſm?—What a pity M'Fingal's opinion is not reducible to practice!

You ſhall be vice-roys, it is true,
But we'll be vice-roys *over* you.

It is ſaid, that "the civil wars of modern Europe have been diſtinguiſhed not only by the fierce animoſity, but likewiſe by the obſtinate perſeverance of the contending factions." The ſame remark will equally well apply to the civil wars of every age and every country—the reaſon is obvious—perſonal animoſities put a keener edge on the ſpirit of reſentment, and the deſire of revenge, than general quarrels between different ſtates, governments and kingdoms—the parties are likewiſe more fully apprized of the ſtrength and reſources of their reſpective opponents—this circumſtance reduces them to a point of nearer equality, and ſerves to prolong the conteſt. Further, the parties generally contend for life, fame and fortune; the unfortunate principals of either ſide, always falling ſacrifices to the vengeance of the victors. It is a circumſtance to be noted, that in moſt civil wars, the oſtenſible motives are ſimilar—thus religion was the object in the civil wars of France, which deluged that country in blood for near a century. The Proteſtant religion on one ſide, the Catholic on the other And if Catharine, Empreſs of Germany, can excite a civil war in Poland, the enemies of the revolution will probably ſay, as well as its friends, that Liberty is their object.

On Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. arrived at Boſton, the ſchooner Harmony, Capt. Drew, from Bourdeaux. By letters received per this arrival dated June 29th, we are informed that the young King of Hungary and Bohemia was dead, ſuppoſed by poiſon: That there were commotions in Pruſſia, which it was thought would operate in favor of the French revolution: That aſſignats have appreciated from 63 to 40 per cent diſcount: That, notwithſtanding, buſineſs was almoſt ſtagnated; and the nation ſeemed in a ſtate of anxiety for ſome great event: That deſertions from the old troops of France had become more common than heretofore, owing to bad management in the Commiſſary and Quarter Maſters' departments; but that the ſpirit of the people was very far from being in the leaſt depreſſed.

At a Meeting of the Germantown Society for promoting Domeſtic Manufactures, on Monday laſt, the following Addreſs was delivered by the *Preſident.*

GENTLEMEN,

DID not your ſteady attention and exertions to promote American manufactures afford a pleaſing aſſurance of your determined reſolution to ſupport them; I ſhould not at this time call your attention to the ſchemes of ſome influential characters in the United States, which if carried into full effect, will tend to deſtroy the infant manufactures of our country. You are all acquainted with the propoſition of the Secretary of the Treaſury to eſtabliſh national manufactories, and that at this moment he is purſuing his plan with unremitted attention. Should he be ſucceſsful in this project, to what ſituation will you be reduced, who are perſonally engaged in manufactures? Will not the exemption from militia duty, and the excluſive privileges granted to the workmen of ſuch factories, draw off your hands? Will not the prodigious capitals of monied men, inveſted in ſuch eſtabliſhments, enable them to monopolize all the raw materials, particularly in the important occupations of the hatter and tanner? Will not the excluſive privilege granted to the corporation of eſtabliſhing lotteries to indemnify them for loſſes, enable the company to underſell and ruin every private citizen perſonally engaged in manufactures? Will not the arbitrary and unjuſtifiable interference of government in the private occupations of citizens diſcourage young men from acquiring the knowledge of any occupation in which they may be ruined by a combination of rich men enjoying the particular patronage and protection of government?

This ſubject and theſe queſtions merit your ſerious attention. As yet you have the power in your own hands, you ought to exert it to ſupport your rights.

It is the ſlaviſh doctrine of ſome men, "that government has the whole property of citizens under its command, and that every law enacted by the legiſlature ought to be obeyed." No government on earth can be inveſted with power to violate thoſe natural rights of man, the protection of which is the ſole object of the inſtitution of civil ſociety, therefore, every attempt made by the legiſlature to deſtroy them, ought to be oppoſed by a free people.

The ambition and avarice of ſome men are never to be ſatisfied. A few ſuch characters have been for ſome time bending the whole power of the United States to promote their own private views of ambition and wealth. Not content with the honorable name of citizen, they wiſh to introduce diſtinction of rank; not content with enjoying at their eaſe every advantage which our country can afford, or their wealth procure, they deſire to interfere in the occupations, and to curtail the enjoyments of their fellow-citizens. They act as if they wiſhed to bring the whole wealth and power of the country under their feet. May the early oppoſition of the PEOPLE of America to the unjuſt meaſures of theſe deluded men—may the glorious and bleſſed light of the French revolution, aided by the writings of the friendly clubs in England, tend to convince them of their errors, and bring them to regard the rights of men in every occupation, as ſacred.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
THOMAS DUNGAN, *Secretary.*

MR. FENNO,

THE objections to the law paſſed by the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey for incorporating the ſociety inſtituted for the promotion of Manufactures, contained in the above addreſs, your readers may recollect to have ſeen in a performance ſigned *Citus*, which was publiſhed in the Gazette of the United States about the time that the law was enacted.—That ſpeculation was firſt printed in hand-bills, and circulated in that State *previous* to the paſſing of the law.—Let it be remembered that the eſtabliſhment in New-Jerſey is a State buſineſs—that it is not a *national* inſtitution—and that the citizens of that State are alone accountable for any conſequences which may reſult from it.

It is to be preſumed that the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey knew what they were about when they paſſed the act of incorporation. Their conſtituents appear to think that the intereſt of the State has been conſulted—and while the eſſential and laſting advantage of the people can be more effectually promoted by encouraging monied men to combine their capitals, and come forward in undertakings, which, for want of funds, have never yet flouriſhed in this country—the *modeſt* declamations, and the *charitable* imputations of no diſappointed partizan, will, I truſt, have the leaſt effect—unleſs, indeed, the declaimer happens not to be a citizen of NEW-JERSEY.

Died in New-York, on Tueſday laſt, Mrs. ANNA MARIA SETON, aged 36 years, after a tedious illneſs, the much beloved conſort of William Seton, Eſquire.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Snow	Pallas,	Coffin,	Cadiz
Ship	Four Friends,	Volans,	ditto
Sloop	Commerce,	Wainwright,	Bermuda
	Polly and Debby,	Vanhook,	St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22/
3 per Cents,		13/
Deferred,		13/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	50	per cent. prem.
½ ſhares,	62	

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. L. S.

WHEREAS it appears from the Return of THOMAS MIFFLIN. an Inqueſt which was held on the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt inſtant, that a certain Elizabeth Reeves, of the city of Philadelphia, ſpinſter, has been wilfully and with malice aforethought murdered by ſome perſon or perſons, to the ſaid Inqueſt unknown: And whereas juſtice, humanity, and policy require, that every exertion ſhould be made to detect and puniſh the perpetrator or perpetrators of a crime ſo heinous: Therefore I have thought it proper and expedient to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the ſaid Murder, his, her, or their aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them, or any of them. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other Officers of the Commonwealth (according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations) are hereby required and enjoined, to employ all lawful means, for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying, and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator, and perpetrators of the ſaid Murder, as alſo all other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Commonwealth the ſeventeenth.

By the GOVERNOR.
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, be eſtabliſhed in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tueſday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Caſhier, for the Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

TO BE SOLD,
(And poſſeſſion given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graſs, and there being ſo much meadow, a large ſtock may be raiſed: it is alſo natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept ſtock, will much improve its quality, and be the moſt profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premiſes a handſome two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; alſo, a good barn, with ſtabling, cow-houſe, granary, waggon-houſe, work-ſhop, and ſmoak-houſe. The ſituation is high, pleaſant, and healthy, and affords ſome very agreeable proſpects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jerſey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the ſubſcriber purchaſed. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, or at No. 81, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N.B. Stock for the farm may be had of the preſent tenant.

Alſo, to be Sold, and entered immediately,
A two-ſtory Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-ſtreet, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

To be publiſhed by Subſcription,
THE
AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Old Congreſs,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—
An authentic and *original* collection of
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.
written during the late war;
And EXTRACTS from the
SECRET JOURNALS.
(For particulars, ſee Propoſals at large.)

Subſcriptions are received by the principal Bookſellers, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME VI of
ENCYCLOPEDIA:
Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form
Of diſtinct Treatiſes or Syſtems.

This ſixth volume contains, among a variety of intereſting articles,

Dioptrics, diſtillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, hiſtory of Egypt, Syſtem of electricity, hiſtory of England, engraving, eſſaying, hiſtory of Ethiopia, &c. &c.

Illuſtrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe in Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the courſe of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indiſpenſably neceſſary, the publiſher flatters himſelf that the ſubſcribers will be perfectly ſatisfied with his adhering ſtrictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subſcriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the ſame terms as uſual, till the firſt of September, 1792, when the price will be encreaſed. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on ſubſcription, by thoſe who have not ſubſcribed before that time.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be conſidered as not having ſubſcribed.

As the ſubſcription will probably be cloſed by Chriſtmas, ſuch as chuſe to be poſſeſſors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be diſappointed. July 21. eptf

PROPOSALS,
By ISAAC NEALE,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
(The ninth edition of)
The Travels of Cyrus:
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the *PAGANS*.
BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through ſo many editions in Europe, every thing which might be ſaid to recommend ſo valuable a work, is rendered uſeleſs; and as it is now almoſt, if not entirely out of print, the publiſher truſts there will be little difficulty in procuring a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be publiſhed in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to ſubſcribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work ſhall be put to preſs in October next, provided there ſhall be 250 ſubſcribers.

Any perſon ſubſcribing for, or procuring ſubſcribers for twelve books, and will be reſponſible for the payment, ſhall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of ſubſcribers ſhall be prefixed to the work.

☞ Subſcriptions received by moſt of the Bookſellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may pleaſe to encourage the work by procuring ſubſcriptions, are requeſted to forward a liſt of the names ſubſcribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792. (ep 3w)

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, and at Pittſburgh, York-Town and Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the ſaid River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami River of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid River Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh River, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot incluſively.

25. At any place or places from the ſaid River Margot to the River Yazous incluſively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River, incluſively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid River, and at Naſhville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Hoſmard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was indorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptl)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchaſe and ſell on Commiſſion, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are deſired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, reſpectfully informs the public that he has eſtabliſhed a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, Druggiſts, and Families, may be ſupplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where ſamples may be ſeen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28. 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

B. STODDERT.

(ep3m 14 Jul)

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*